



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

permit shall be separately issued therefor by the board of health. Such room or rooms must be adequately ventilated.

8. An adequate supply of hot water must be furnished at all times. Hose connections for hot water must be provided in such rooms.

9. Toilet and toilet rooms must be provided, located, equipped, and adequately ventilated. Wash basins must be provided, located, and properly equipped. There must be a sufficient supply of clean individual towels.

10. Meat shall not be placed directly on the floor, but must be placed on a rack or in a suitable container. All racks on which meat is laid or hung shall be made of smooth, hard material, constructed so that they can be removed for cleaning. Floor racks must be at least 6 inches high.

11. Signs prohibiting expectorating are to be posted throughout the establishment, and a sufficient number of cuspidors must be provided.

12. Pickling vats must be constructed of cement or other smooth, hard substances that can be kept clean, inoffensive, and sanitary. Wooden vats must be elevated at least 6 inches from the floor.

13. All water and ice used on the premises shall be clean and uncontaminated.

Methods.—14. The floors, side walls, and ceilings shall be maintained in a clean condition at all times.

15. All windows and doors shall be properly screened to prevent the entrance of flies. The premises shall be kept free from rats, mice, and other vermin at all times.

16. All machinery, containers, and utensils must be cleaned at least once each day with hot water and soap or suitable washing powder.

17. The workmen shall be required to change their street clothing, and to wear while at work clean washable outer clothing, and such outer clothing is to be worn only in the establishment.

18. All meat that falls on the floor shall be immediately condemned and tanked.

19. The use of lungs and cows' udders for making sausages or other meat food products is prohibited.

20. All equipment, such as presses and coolers, must be covered when not in use.

21. The working over of sausages is prohibited.

22. The use of coloring matter is prohibited.

23. Only common salt, sugar, saltpeter (except Chili saltpeter), pure spices, vinegar, and wood smoke may be used as preservatives.

24. The use of brine more than once is prohibited unless it be sterilized after each use.

Meat—Cooling After Killing Required—Removal of Entrails. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 10, 1913.)

Resolved, That section 45 of the sanitary code of the department of health be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 45. No meat or dead animal above the size of a rabbit shall be taken to any public or private market to be sold for human food until the same shall have been fully cooled after killing, nor until the entrails and feet (except of poultry and game and except the feet of swine) shall have been removed.

Garbage, Ashes, and Rubbish—Care and Disposal of.—(Reg. Bd. of H., Dec. 9, 1913.)

Resolved, That section 108 of the sanitary code be, and the same is hereby, amended, to take effect January 1, 1914, so as to read as follows:

SEC. 108. It shall be the duty of every owner, tenant, lessee, occupant, or person in charge of any and every building or place of business in the generally built-up portions of the city of New York forthwith to provide or cause to be provided, and

at all times thereafter to keep and cause to be kept and provided, within such building or place of business, and for the exclusive use of such building or place of business, separate receptacles for receiving and holding, without leakage, all the ashes, garbage, and liquid substances that may accumulate during 36 hours from said building or place of business or the portion thereof of which such person may be the owner, tenant, lessee, occupant, or in charge; and every such receptacle designed and used to hold ashes shall be made of or lined with some suitable metal.

And it shall be the duty of every owner, lessee, or agent of any such building or place of business to cause to be separated and put into their respective receptacles all such materials and substances, and such receptacles shall not be filled to within 4 inches of the top thereof.

And such receptacles, as well as any light refuse or rubbish to be removed, shall be kept within the premises until the proper time for removal, and shall then be placed in the area or within the stoop line, fence, or other inclosure in front of any building, and not upon the sidewalk, and shall there remain until such materials or substances are removed by the department of street cleaning; but in no case shall such receptacles be placed where they shall be or become a nuisance.

All light refuse or rubbish likely to be scattered or blown about shall, before being placed outside of any building or premises for removal, be properly bundled, packed, or otherwise secured.

Any receptacle containing garbage or liquid substances, which shall be placed outside of a building, in the area or within the stoop line, fence, or other inclosure, shall be covered and kept covered until such removal, as aforesaid.

The foregoing provisions are applicable throughout the city of New York, except that in the borough of Richmond ashes from house furnaces shall be kept in a receptacle separate and apart from the remainder of the household waste, and no material other than furnace ashes shall be placed in said receptacle. Other household waste materials including garbage, kitchen ashes, sweepings, soiled paper, or rubbish shall be placed in a separate metal or metal-lined receptacle, which when placed outside of a building for removal shall be covered and kept covered with a tight-fitting cover.

No receptacle shall when filled contain more than 2 cubic feet of material nor weigh more than 100 pounds, and a sufficient number of receptacles shall be provided by the owner, lessee, or occupant of a building to hold whatever ashes or other waste materials may accumulate thereat during 60 hours next preceding the removal thereof.

Newspapers, wrapping paper, and other light rubbish likely to be blown or scattered about the street shall be securely bundled, tied, or packed before placed for removal. Yard sweepings, hedge cuttings, grass, leaves, earth, stone, bricks, or trade waste shall not be mixed with household waste.

Accumulations of household refuse resulting from failure to take advantage of the regular collection service shall be removed at the expense of the person or persons concerned.

Children, Boarding of—Permit Required. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 10, 1913.)

Resolved, That section 191 of the Sanitary Code be, and the same is hereby, adopted so as to read as follows:

SEC. 191. No person other than a superintendent of the poor, or a superintendent of almshouses or an institution duly incorporated for the purpose, shall, without a permit in writing from the board of health, receive, board, or keep any nursing child, or any children under the age of 12 years, not his relatives, apprentices, pupils or wards, without legal commitment.